SOCIAL SCIENCE.

A Day Devoted to Silver and Humanity.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD QUESTION

Benefits to Result from the Resumption of Specic Payments.

BEST INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Interesting Reports Regarding Charity and Prison Systems.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1877. In the Social Science Association the day has been largely devoted to silver and the double standard Question, and the papers which were read on the subject, while, as usual, they may have failed to reconcile those having conflicting views thereon, were very crudite and full of interest. Mr. Gamaliel presided, and the proceedings were opened by the reading of the annual report of Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the Secretary.

PROFESSOR JEVONS ON SILVER. The all absorbing double standard question came to the front in the paper read by Professor Stanley Jevons, of England, as follows:—

of England, as follows:—

It is evidently impossible to discuss the innumerable facts of the silver question in a brief paper like the present. My purpose must be restricted almost entirely to expressing the conclusions which force themselves upon an English reader of the recent discussions. In several other point productations—in the excellent minority report of Professor Bowen or the works of Mr. Blake, M. Cernuschi, Mr. S. Dana Horion, in Mr. W. L. Fawcett's useful "American Handbook on Finance" and in numerous minor books or articles—we have atundance of facts. We are not likely at present to get more thiormation of importance, and our task, therefore, is to digest what we have and to interpret its outcome wisely.

dgest what we have and to interpret its outcome wisely.

The general result, as it appears to an Englishman, is that the United States should not, or rather cannot, adopt the double standard. If the attempt be made it must be made either with or without the similar action of other nations. But the first supposition is easily disposed of The notion of M. Cernuschi that there might be a congress of nations and that the leading commercial States might be induced to unite in adopting binetallic money is chimerical. Several of the more important European nations have for the present no hope of using coin, whether gold or silver. Germany is only now establishing an excellent currency on a gold basis and is most unlikely to abandon it without further trial. The Scandinavian kingdoms have no reason for retracting their late adoption of gold, which has done no harm. Even France, which has still the law of the double standard in nominal existence, shows no desire to put it into operation again, having experienced the trouble of an alternating standard and a heavy surer currency.

heavy silvar currency.

As to England, there is not the most remote chance that the proposal would be accepted or even entertained here. The present English system of metalic money has now existed almost unchanged since 1816, and it has worked so satisfactorily in most respects that it would require very strong reasons for making a fundamental change. Even were there a considerable weight of evidence in favor of the double standard, it would probably be found impossible to persuade the House of Commons to accept it. In nothing is the English nation so conservative as in matters of currency. To show this by some instances, I may mention the question of decimal money. Nothing is more apparent than the superiority of a decimal system, like that of the United States or France, over our f. s. d. The subject has been discussed, all nauseam, for forty or fifty years, and some of the ablest men, such as the late Professor De Morgan, wasted great labor in advocating the obvious retorm; but no hing has been done, and we are, perhaps, further from success than ever. Again, there is absolutely no sensible reason against the use of one-pound notes, which nave been in constant circulation in Scotland from the first origin of the Scotch banks. But an English Chancellor of the Exchequer would not venture to propose their use in England. When it was shown, a few years ago, that the alteration of the pound stering to the extent of two pence would probably lead to the establishment of international money, our financial wiseaers decided that it could not be done. What then, would be no chance of the Australian and South African colones abandoning it. If, then, the United States were to adopt the double standard they would throw into confusion the monetary relations of the foremost commercial nations, while the universal bi-metalism essential to the success of M. Cernuschi's schemes would be as far distant as ever.

essential to the success of M. Cerauschi's schemer would be selar distant as ever.

If, indeed, the adopted legal ratio of gold and silver were such as to enable gold to circulate in the United States, then no effect on the value of silver would be produced, and all the discussions would end in nothing. I the legal ratio were filteen and a half to one, as proposed, then full weight gold coins could not circulate, and the currency and the standard of value

produced, and all the discussions would end in nothing. If the legal ratio were filteen and a half to one, as proposed, then full weight gold coins could not circulate, and the currency and the standard of value would be lossisted silver only. American trade would be hampered by a money lifteen and a half times as heavy as it need be. Americans would be loading themselves with silver fetters; and for what purpose? In order that the rest of the world might edge the superior convenience of gold money. While other advanced nations are passing, one after another, from the silver age of currency to the golden age, America, and probably America alone, will be stepping back from the gold age into the silver age. This seems to me about as wise as if the men of the bronze are had solemnly decided to reject bronze and to go back into the slone age. In a matter of this sort we must take account of general and long continued tendencies, and the tendency new appears to be nevirably toward the general adoption of gold as the standard money.

COMPARATIVE VALUES.

To say the least, it is quite open to argument that silver is now a metal less siendy in value than gold. If one mine like the Comstock lode produces so serious an alteration in the supply what may we not apprehend when the mineral treasures of Peru and Mexico are opened up by Anglo-Saxon minera? Both Humboold and Murchison were of opinion that enormous supplies of silver would some day be obtained from South America, and what has occurred in Newada lends probability to their predictions. Moreover, silver is dearned to the same way (though not in so great a degree) that it extracted from ores, so that the advance of mechanical and metallurgical science tends to cheapen it in the same way (though not in so great a degree) that it extracted from ores, so that the advance of mechanical and metallurgical science tends to cheapen it in the same way (though not in so great a degree) that it extracted from ore, so that the advance of mechanical and metallurgical science resume their own former policy, in roll disclosed.

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whatever. Nor does there seem to me to be any need to make national bank notes convertible to any amount at the bank issuing them. They might continue to be convertible into Tressury legal tender notes, which would become convertible into gold at Washington, or such other few spots as might be selected for the deposit of the reserve. As gold is really only needed for international transactions, the reserve should be concentrated, and not dispersed over a great many local and minor banks.

Finally, as regards the future American dollar I agree nearly, but not entirely, with Professor Francis howen. Excepting in a few minor points, I believe his report to be true and wise from beginning to end, and I trust that his recommendations will for the most part be adopted. He proposes that the dollar shallcontain 22.6 grains of gold, so that the five dollar piece may be the exact equivalent of the bound sterling. The choice ought, doubtless, to lie between this and the tweaty-five france piece, and those who do not yet quite despair of international currency would prefer the litter. In this case the dollar would contain 22.40 grains of pure gold, and the American five dollar piece, containing about a grain less gold than the sovereign, would be preserved in this way from being meited wherever it came into competition with the sovereign, would be preserved in this way from being meited wherever it came into competition with the sovereign, this way from being meited wherever it came into competition with the sovereign but the saw of currency that the lighter coin lives and the heavier one goes to the melting pot. In this way from being meited wherever it came into competition with the sovereign with the sovereign with the sovereign such this such a simple ratio between the Latin, American and English currence five dollar piece would probably become the predominant gold coin, units such time as the English people would see the wisdom of reducing their sovereign by two pence, and thus establishing a simple ratio between the

PAPER OF B. F. NOURSE.
Professor B. F. Nourse then read a very extended and exhaustive paper upon the bi-metallic question. He said the modern range of the question which is of the relative value and utility of silver and gold as standard coin is pressed with new force upon the consideration of all governments by recent events, begin-

Is it better that the coin standard, or unit of money value, shall be of gold, or or silver, or of the two metass associated at a fixed relation of value, and walch is the better for all commercial nations?

He then proceeded to give a history of the metallic question in Europe and America during the present the effect upon the prosperity of the respective States and upon international commerce, following this by reciting the various arguments for and against the bi-

and upon international commerce, following this by reciting the various arguments for and against the bimetalic system.

What Is best for the country.

Our opening question, he said, was of the better coin standard for all hattons. Now, what is expedient for our own country?

By the existing law it is the duty of the Secretary of the Freasury to make provision of money wherewith to redeem all United States Treasury notes that shall be presented for redemption on and after January 1, 1879. To a certain extent, and by its operation upon the obligations of contracts, this law makes a pledge of the public faith that it shall be executed. Its execution with restore specie payments. As the comage laws now stand the money of redemption must be gold. An effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to secure the enactment of a law to re-establish the bimetalic coinage as it nominally was prior to the coinage act of 1873. Should this be done, all debtors, including the government, in the absence of specific promise in the contract, will have choice of the legal tender dollars, gold, silveror greenback, with which they will be redeemable, which then will be of silver. Thon, the legal value of gold and silver dollars being in the ratio of it to 10, an undervaluation of gold by 7 to 8 per cent compared with present bullion values in Europe, and supposing bullion values to remain as now, a premium of over 7 per cent will be offered for the export of gold, and our whole currency will consist of silver and notes redeemable in silver. There is not time now to obtain international adoption of bi-metallic noney before the Resumption act must take effect. The alternative is redemption with gold, as the law stands, or with silver, which the restoration of two old bi-metallic law would give us.

EFFECT OF GOLD STANDARD.

Let us suppose that the decision shall be to adhere to the gold standard until the bi-metallic saw would give us.

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from a conviction that it is the wisest and best policy.

ATTITUDE OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The present attinude of the bi-metallic nations of Continental Europe on the silver question is said to be "one of expectancy." They defer the decision of their own complete demonstization of silver for further events, and the chief of these is looked for from this country. They have been led to believe that the Bland bill, or one like it in effect, would become the law of our land. They count upon an American demand for their surplus silver, whether to load it upon us and effect their cwin escape from its burden, or under favor of its aid in restoring value to silver, to resume their own former policy, is not disclosed.

It is suspicious when we see European advocates of the gold standard urging upon the United States the adoption of the silver standard and suggests the wish to make our country the market for what they would discard.

Let us hope that Congress will not condemn us alone

paper money then to be redeemable in silver, excluding gold?

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PRESENT ASPECTS IN EUROPE.

The present aspect is of continued demonetization of silver in Europe. Upon the hypothesis that France and the other States of the Latin Union will proceed stradually to adopt the good standard, Europe can spare \$700,000,000 out of its present stock of standard silver, e-pecially if receiving gold in exchange for it, and then retain an ample stock of subsidiary silver. But the proposition contemplates that dur demand will arrest the demonesization of silver and restore it to its former value, Granting that our demand shall raise the price of silver, as long as it shall has, what sum would Europe spare at or under 58d, per ounce, which is 33/d., or nearly 7 per cent over the present price. The evidence is that Germany has at least \$100,000,000 for sale, and probably much more, if 53d, can be had. It is believed that the stock of silver that would be sold from the Latin Union at 58d., regardless of the prospects of future advance, exceeds now \$200,600,000, much of which in foreign coin and bars is already used to borrow money upon and not as money itself. Other countries in Europe can spare \$100,000,000, and the probability is that so good a price as 581, would draw large sums of silver from India in exchange of proventients the great improvement oil London exchange on india.

It seems probable, therefore, that if the demand for the United States should raise the price of silver in London to 58d, it would command at least \$400,000,000 of silver for our coinage, if so much coult be absorbed in addition to the yearly production. Yet 58d, per ounce would be 15g per cent below our of ratio, and nearly 5 per cent below the old French ratio, which is expected to be restored by our demand.

The amount of coin to be retained in our currency after the resumption of specific payments, i.e., in active circulation and reserves, will depend very much upon the manner of arriving at specie payments and other circulations. It is an end the

\$200,000,000 of standard silver can be got into all uses in this country, unless the paper currency shall be aboutshed.

While admitting that the proposition to restore the bi-metalic comage and ratio of 1870 is good, if the effect shall be, as assumed, to absorb the surplus silver of Europe so far as to raise the bullion value there to its former ratio—15% to 1—we are compelled to say, upon all the ovidences of fact and probability, that the assumption is too violent and cannot be all tained. The maximum of our demand cound not relieve Europe of its present redundancy, and would not equal one-half of the sum that may become surplus. Any cons detable excess remaining would formulate recovery of the old ratio. The yearly production o silver can now supply as export of \$25,000,000 to the East, \$19,000,000 to manufacturers and \$40,000,000 to the available money silver.

The opening of our mints to the free coinage of standard silver would, coubtless, advance the price of this metal in some degree and for some time, but it would require the resolute purpose and effort of France and other nations to carry its value up to the old ratio of 15% to 1. These are not indicated. The effects of silver remoneigation by the United States acting independently, relied upon by its advocates and assumed as the basis of their proposition, are not reasonably to be expected. The real effect may be, on the contrary, to relieve the markets of Europe so far as to encourage further demoneitzation by alleviating their loss in depreciation. The proposition to restore the old silver dollar to tail tender and coinage presents other considerations when once it is conceded that its restoration by law cannot restore its old reliction of value to gold. It is, then, a depreciated money.

EXPERIENCES OF THE PAST.

EXPERIENCES OF THE PAST. After sketching the history of the depreciated paper currency in the United States the learned speaker concluded as follows:--

a return to the gold standard, however desirable and necessary then, costly, difficult and nutrical to all interests, public and private, unless the government should assume the duty of redeeming all the standard silver with gold, as Gurmany is now doing—a proceeding which, it relieving the people as holders of silver from loss, would put the loss upon them again in the form of taxes, leaving the uncomfortable reflection that the loss had been incurred for the benefit of lovelyn pattors. loreign nations.

Mr. John P. Townsend, of New York, read an inter esting paper on "Savings Banks," In tracing the history of these beneficent institutions he said that the first suggestion, published in England in 1797. came from Jeremy Bentham, whose plan for the man agement of paupers included a system for what the writer called "frugality banks." Among the first to introduce the idea in practice was Mrs. Princilla introduce the idea in practice was Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, superintendent of a "Priendly Society for the benefit of women and children," in 1801. In 1817, when the first act of Parliament on the subject was passed, incre were nearly one hundred private societies in England, Ireland and Waies which received and twested the savings of the laboring poor. In 1816 several benevolent gentlemen of Massachusetts, appriving to the legislature for a savings bank charter, used the following language:—'It is not by the aims of the weathy that the good of the lower class can be generally promoted. By such dotations encouragement is far oftener given to dideness and hypocrisy than aid to suffering worth. He is the most effective benefactor to the poor who encourages them in babits of industry, sobriety and fregality.' These are the ideas upon which the early savings banks in this country were conducted by their jounowers. In some States the managers were goverted by their own prudence only in the investment of the trust funds; in others they were imitted by law to the best classes of securities, specified in their charters. While the number and amount of deposits was small in the aggregate intitle difficulty was experienced in investing the more popular, as it did when good management and its fruits were exhibited, the deposits increased so rapidly that trustees, who before were limited, where furnives and more good and the stock of their States and state stocks, but in bonds of counties, cities, towns and villages of the States in which the banks were located and in the stock of their States and state stocks, but in bonds of counties, cities, towns and villages of the States in which the banks were located and in the stock of their States and state stocks, but in bonds of counties, cities, towns and villages of the States in which the banks were located and in these took of their state or national banks, Loans on these securities in New England antiers were also and the section of villed state of the form the same period Wakefield, superintendent of a "Friendly Society for the benefit of women and children." in 1801. In 1817, when the first act of Parliament on the subject

of the total assets. New Jersey has 45 per cent invested in a similar manuer. Some of the New England States invest in second as well as in first mortgages. In New York State mertyage loans rose, between 1865 and 1876, from \$23,138,000 to \$116,154,000, while the deposits increased from \$111,237,000 to \$316,677,000. In this State, also, the savings banks show a better condition as to United States stocks, for in 1871 they had \$48,600,000 and in 1870 \$81,556,000, being 25 per cent of their assets. One bank aloue in New York city, having anded about \$5,000,000 to its assets, owns more than \$41 the amount of its deposits.

The extravagant amounts of money spent in fine buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry on the buildings, simply for offices in which to carry of the system; it is not only unwise and unjust, but the example taugent to bureful is unduring the first of the carry of the surface of the services of social and the carry of the surface should govern those who invest the principal part of using the surface should govern those which should be a serious one to the depositors, being three-quarters of a year's interest at the present legal rate paid by savings banks in thins state, or

ing. Frolessor W. P. Weis, of Michigan University, read a paper on the work of the American law schools and its histrance.

Professor Pomercy, of Rochester University, spoke in layor of the law schools.

David Dudley Field thought the law schools were indispensable. He would have a three years' course in school followed by one year in a lawyer's office.

Professor Hunt, of New Orieans, spoke on the same side of the question.

COMMISSION OF CHARTIKS.

The conference of the Commission of Charities branch of the association opened to-day. Governor Robinson, who was expected to preside, being absent on account of an affection of the eyes, John V. L. Pruys, quairman of the New York Roard of Chartiles, presided and made the opening address. Speaking of the institutions under the charge of his Board he said that they had been much improved in the last few years. A most complete census of the insane of the State was made in 1871 by Dr. Hoyt, Secretary of the Board, who in the course of the same year wrote 17,000 letters—not printed circulars. The condition of delinquest enhidren has been much improved under the laws of this State. The number of insane now in the State is 7,000, of whom 1,500 are cared for by friends.

Mr. Eimore, President of the State Board of Chari-

Shall we, then, have the experience with a depreciated greenback currency repeated with a depreciated silver currency—one currency to the government and another for the people? God forbid! to Dring back again a fair price for labor and cheeper cost of living, with employment for the willing labor and the capital that are now idle, conditions which will attend upon a return of prosperity, these monetary provisions seem to be necessary:—

First—The resumption of specie payments January 1, 1819, as required by existing law and in obediance to its piege of public obligation, of the end that conlidence may return and fear depart.

And, second or concedently with the first, one of these siternatives as a colinage system; the bi-metallic fit to be secured in co-operation with other nations, so that god and sifer will together and in fixed relation of value constitute the money of the commercial world; or, failing that desirable consummation, a faithful adherence to the existing gold standard, and use of all the subsidiary silver coin that the public commerce may require.

The superior benefits of the bi-metallic system, when made international, are assumed to be undemable. They are, however, less important for us than for any other of the great commercial antions. We have no Easter empire for which full value silver in dispensable to its prosperity and for the due revenue return to the home government; nor have we all easy on hand a large and embarrassing currency is depreciating silver; nor have we all easy on hand a large and embarrassing currency is depreciating silver; nor have we all easy on hand a large and embarrassing currency is depreciating silver; nor have we all easy on hand a large and embarrassing currency is depreciating silver; nor have we all easy on hand a large and embarrassing currency is depreciating silver; nor have we all easy on hand a large and embarrassing currency is depreciating silver; nor have we all easy on hand a large and embarrassing currency is depreciating silver; nor have we all ea

the board of Pusices take the work. The latter is re-sponsible of the Legislature. The tormer have nobody between them and the institutions, and this Board has charge of the penal institutions and the care and transier of the incorrigibles from the House of Cor-rection to hard work in the prison. The principle is to give the largest amount of liberty possible to build

up character.

Theodore Roosevelt, of the New York State Aid Association of Charities, said it is auxiliary to the State organizations. Its committees visit the county institutions; they take children and try to put them in houses under family influence. Pauper framps must be made to work and must have a sentence which will compel it. As to the hospitals the committee have done nothing.

compel it. As to the hospitals the committee have done nothing.

R. I. Dugald, of New York, spoke briefly in behalf of the Prison Association.

Missocial.

The representative of Missouri gave a discouraging report of the institutions of that State, school houses as well as penal and benevolent institutions, but improvements are in progress.

Verbal reports were made by Mr. Coggeshall, of Rhode Island, and others.

QUARTERLY PENSIONS.

Paying the pensioners was continued at Colonel Howe's office yesterday from five o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock at night, and even at that hour there was a large number of persons still waiting to receive their checks. The assistants of the Pension Agent were nearly worn out, otherwise Colonel Howe would have kept the office open much longer. The payments of yesterday aggregated over \$35,000, dis-triputed to about one thousand applicants. payments of yesterday aggregated over \$35,000, distributed to about one thousand applicants. A large number of veterans of 1812 and the Mexican war were among the recipients of pensions. The following countries have been added to Colonel Howe's office, and pensioners residing therein draw their pay here:—Albany, Chuton, Columbia, Denware, Dutchess Essex, Greene, Kings, Orange, Putham, Queens, Renselaer, Rienmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectary, Suffork, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington and Westenester.

EXCISE MEETING.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime yesterday presented several complaints against liquor dealers for violations of the law touching their business before the Exc se Board. Two cases were tried before the Commissioners, one the complaint of William Mitchell, Commissioners, one the complaint of William Mitcheil, of the Eighth Ward branch of the society, against H. T. Krouse, who proposed opening a saroon at No. 3 Vandam street, directly opposite a church. As Mr. Krouse gave over what the society regarded as a sacrilegious intention the case was dismissed. The other case was that of John P. Wendolpa, of No. 346 Eighth avenue, who was charged by three complainants with selling liquor on Sunday, July 29. After hearing the prosecution's side of the question the case was adiourned.

THE OCEANPORT HERO. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 3, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The excitement caused by the Oceanport disaster has not yet all died away in the minds of the genera public, and the remembrance of the catastrophe wil linger a long while, if, indeed, it is ever effaced from the minds of those who were on beard the ill-lated train. The sudden rush over the end of the bridge, the dull spiash in the draw, the rush of the incoming water and the excitement of the half-craxed passengers, make at once a startlingly awint and never to be longotten picture. But through it all there lingers one pleasant remembrance, the recollection of the nelping hand stretched out "to rescue the perishing." I, with many others, wished to know who he was who stood there from first to last (the first fitteen minutes entirely alone) helping those in the water to a place of safety, and covered with the blood from their wounds, and have at last found out. Every one supposed he was from the last car, the one which was not capsized, but no one has been able to name him that I have yet met, until by accident the other day I discovered the name of the hero, for such he was, is John H. Darlington, and that he is a manufacturing machinist at the corner of Frankhin and Centre streets, New York, and I now write this to let the victims of that disaster know who their preserver was, and (I myself was not aboard) to thank him personally for his care over several of my near and dear relatives. Hoping you will insert this to lyour columns and thus give honor to whom honor is due, I remain, yours respectfully.

JAMES D. HENRY. the minds of those who were on board the ill-lated

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION-RULES FOR CATALOGUING. The attendance at the second day's session of the

American Library Association in the Young Men's Christian Association Building yesterday was much larger than on the preceding day.

The time devoted to the morning session, which

egan at ten o'clock, was mostly taken up with a long and general discussion on the distribution of govern-ment publications. Many abuses were pointed out in the system, and various remedies looking toward im provement suggested, but no action was taken, and the matter was accordingly referred to a future con-

most uniform cataloguing of books, and after quite a number of suggestions had been made, some of which were deemed worthy of consideration, while others were decided impracticable, the association adopted the following proposed rules, and their use among librarians will therefore become general :-

the following proposed rules, and their use among librarians will therefore become general:—

New Relass For Caraloguesa.

First—The title is an exact transcription of the title page, notifier amended, translated, our to any way silered, except that motions, titles of authors, repetitions, or matter of any sind not essential to a clear titular description are emisted. Where great accuracy is destraile omissions are insideated by three cots (...). The phrasology and spelling of the title are exactly copied; but capitals are given only to proper names and subctives, and to initial words of sentences. Any anditions needed to make the title clear are supplied and inclosed by brockets.

Second—after the title are given in order the edition, the place of publication, the publisher's name, the year, the year of copyright of publication in brackets, the number of volumes, or of pages, it is only one volume; the illustrations maps, places of publication, and the epipoximiste size from actual measurement regardiess of the told of the sized, in accordance with the report of the Committee size from actual measurement regardiess of the told of the sized, in accordance with the report of the Committee size from actual measurement regardiess of the told of the sized, in accordance with the report of the Committee size from actual measurement regardiess of the told of the sized, in accordance with the report of the Committee size from actual measurement regardies of the told of the page, and one positiation the numbers.

Third the law number of each pagenation connected by an X and idded X indicating actuation, another unpaged.

Third the cont nuts of volumes are given alone on title pages, or when necessary to properly describe the volume, but on disposits attempted. Necessary notes are given after the imprint entries.

Fourth—Books are entered under the surnames of authors when known; under the limitals of authors names when these only appear, the last initial being put first under the sound of the pages. The page of the pag

Atter the rules had been read and briefly discussed the association adjourned, to reassemble at two o'clock in the alternoon, when a number of committees were appointed.

The executive committee for the coming year was nominated and elected, and consists of the following

nominated and elected, and consists of the lo.lowing gentlemen:—Messrs. Winson, Spofford, Poole and Dewey.

A general and somewhat desultory conversation then ensued among the gentlemen, their remarks covering a wine range of topics, when an adjournment was had until ten o'clock this morning.

AN EVENING RECAPTION.

At eight o'clock in the evening a reception was given, under the auspices of the Labrary Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, to the visiting librarians and a large number of invited guests. Prominent among the guests in the sumptuous parfors attached to the builting were Rev. Dr. Deems and a number of other clergymen. The reception was a fine affair, and after an hour or so spent in the parlors the librarians and guests adjourned to the lecture room, on the third story, where a bountful collation had been spread. After the collation the gainering broke up and all departed, bringing with them pleasant memories of the evening.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ABSENT THEM-SPLVES FROM THE MEETING.

A stated session of the Brooklyn Board of Alder men was to have been held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, for the purpose of transacting such public business as may have accumulated during the summer vacation of the members of that Board. There were rumors current that the Mayor intended to send in the names of certain candidates for commissionerships and other offices at the disposal of the Aldermanic Board. Inasmuch as certain democratic Aidermen are undecided as yet, being candidates themselves for rematter of the confirmation of the republican Mayor's nominces, they decided to remain away from the meettion of their colaborers, also absented thems ives. President Ray called the meeting to order at three o'clock, but as the republican minority alone was present, a recess was taken. When the Board was again called to order, the democrats being still absent, a gecond recess for ten minutes was moved, which had the effect of bringing Alderman Fisher to bis feet, who said that it seemed that the majority were willing that public business should go unperformed rather than endanger their political prospects. In view of the fact that they had waited half an hour for the majority and they had failed to put in an appearance, he moved an adjournment till Monday, the 17th inst. He subsequently accepted an amendment, and a recess was taken, at the conclusion of which the Board met and adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon. A resolution will be offered at the next meeting authorizing the borrowing of \$500,000 on tax certificates to meet the present requirements of the City Treasury.

KINGS COUNTY WAIFS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Homes and Orphan Asylums of the Kings County Board of Supervisors held yesterday the following returns, showing the number of children received by the homes and orphan asylums of the county from August 2, 1875, to January 31. 1877, were read:-

| Received | Received

had been unable to obtain a report from the Convent of Mercy, corner of Willoughby and Classon avenues notwithstanding the sister in charge had been advised by Rev. Father Maione to make a return. The Supervisor stated further that children both over and under the age designated by law had been found in some of the institutions. In one orphan asylum a child had been discovered whose parents resided in Nyack, N. Y., and another, the parents of whom resided in this city. He thought that Kings county should be held responsible for its own wards only. Letters from a number of the institutions disapproving of any reduction in the price of Keeping the children, as statiy suggested by the Board of Supervisors, were read. Several letters from societies, offering to send the wails of Kings county to homes in the West, were also read. Among the latter was one from C. L. Bruce, of the New York Children's Aid Society, in which he stated that out of 15,000 children sent West only five had been brought to prison by their wrong acts. After directing Supervisor Fieeman, chalrman of the committee, to prepare a report embodying practical views in feighting to the caring for the waifs in the future, the committee adjourned. been discovered whose parents resided in Nyack, N. Y.

A COLORED MAN HONORED.

In the Westchester County Court, at White Plains, yesterday, a colored man having been empanelled as a petit juror, was selected to act as foreman by his eleven white companions when they retired to agree upon a verdict in a divil action. On their return into court the jurer indicated answered the usual interrogatory of the cierk, announcing the verdict in a self-possessed and intelligent manner. The incident caused a slight sensation among the court officers and spectators, it being the first time there that a colored man ever officiated as the foreman of a jury.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

John Dilger, landlord of the premises No. 239 East Twenty-fourth street, was yesterday arrested by the Sheriff in a civil suit brought by a married woman named Eliza Reilly for two alleged attempts at outrace. It appears, according to the affidavits, that plaintill resided in the house and collected the rents for defendant. The alleged offences took place when for defendant. The silegal offendes took pace when plager came to receive these rents. On the last occasion Mrs. Reilly swears that her husband was concealed in a closet and interrupted the proceedings, Diker promising to "lix it all right." But this did not satisfy Mr. Reilly. He caused the arrest of Dilger, who was brought to the Fifty-seventh Street Poince Court and held to answer for the assaults. The present suit is brought to recover damages to the amount of \$10,000. Mrs. Reilly is the mother of six children.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

Norz -Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing Write only on one side of the paper. - En HERALD.

DUMPING GARBAGE IN THE BIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-may be seen with some barges in tow dumping garbage in the channel on the Astoria side of Hell Gate. I witnessed the dumping on August 31 and September 1, 1877.

A CHANCE FOR THE DOG CATCHERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:we menths not one has made his appearance around Thirty-first street and Ninth avenue. Last night ! Thirty first street and Nibth avenue.

counted twenty seven dogs within a half-block. Two
childres were bitten in this locality on last Friday, and
I learn more have been bitten since. Any dog catcher
will make a good haul by visiting this district.

CAUTION.

BRUTALITY OF A PARK POLICEMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Recently in Union square I saw one of the Park possesses insuit and roughly treat a gentleman whe occupied the same beach with me. The officer preoccupied the same beach with me. The officer pretended to think the gentieman was asleep (I can swear
he was not), and at once had violent hands upon him
and used very insulting language toward him. I have
since made complaint against the potterman to the
officials at the office of the Department of Public Parks,
and will do them the justice to say that I was well
received, which was more than I expected. Unfortunately the gentleman who was so barship treated left
me without my obtaining his name or address. If this
should meet his eye I hops he will communicate with
me and aid in prosecuting the brute.

A. V. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I think it shows a very bad state of affairs at the Sing Sing Prison when a prisoner can escape after being there about a month. There is a screw loose somewhere. It is very evident that a prisoner cannot becape without the connivance of his keeper, and I think a late escape should be investigated. Whether any effort has been made for recepture or not I don't know, probably not. It was some satisfaction to know that the third was suffering the penalty of his crime, as the property was not recovered, and it is very aggravating to know that he is at liberty enjoying the proceeds. These escapes are getting too common, and should be looked into, as there is no possible excuse for them. Being one of the sufferers, if this man is not receptured I utend to hat a the matter investigated and the blame placed where it belongs.

BUSINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Salaries are being cut down generally-in govern.

ment offices, banks, insurance companies, by merchants and all others, the necessity of economy and recuperation is acknowledged. In the face of this, why should the police of this city get the enormous why should the posice of this city get the snormous pay they are at prosent receiving, dragged from the pockets of the people whom they so infamousty abuse? These mus, of little or no education, and composed their of the lowest class of the population, should be paid at least not more than double what the finest police in the world receive. I slude to the London force. Their pay is from \$5 to \$0 a week, and a more efficient body of men cannot be found. I would suggest \$50 per mouth for the article here as being ample, and conducive to keeping them in their places.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HARALD -- In your "Dramatic and Musical Notes" of Friday's issue I noticed that one in respect to the importance of good music by the orchestras in our theatres during the long and tedious intermissions. I think you are perfectly right. Our managers seem to attach little or no periectly right. Our managers seem to attach little or no importance to that particular department, important as it really is. I have been for many years a regular attendant at our theatres, and I cannot recolicit any time wene our theatres, and I cannot recolicit any time wene our theatres, and I cannot recolicit any say disgraceful. The music is simply horrible at the Broadway, Daly's Fifth Aveaue, the Park, the Union Square, in fact, at sink, I think this ought to be remodied. The managers charge a good price for admission to their theatres, and the public have a right to demand good music at their entertainments, which can very easily be done by engaging good and reliable musicians, instead of a lew poor, cheep organ grinders.

J. P. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department of Buildings to the wing now being added to public school No. 62, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of New York. The walls of the addition were run up in the remarkably short time of ten or twelve run up in the remarkably short time of ten or twelve days, and are considered by all who are conversant with the fact as un-are and habie to fall at any time when exposed to a soarp what. Is it proper, is it right that for the sake of a lew dollars and perhaps a month's time the lives of hundreds of children should be imperited? Surely not! Are we to reckon life by dollars and cents, or is life considered a plaything to be tossed about by everybody and everything? The entire wing should be pulled down and reconstructed under the active supervision of an architect belonging to the Dopartment of Buildings. Unless something to the Department of Buildings. Chiess somethic is done in that respect I would not be answerable in the consequences which must inevitably ensue. M. L.

DEATH ON THE SIDEWALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-This morning I saw a respectable-looking, middleas ed gentleman step upon a banana peel on the edge of the sidewalk in Printing House square; the treacherous rind slipped under his foot, and he fell heavily on the pavement and into the gutter. He must have been seriously bruised and jarred, beside being covered with atrect fifth. Within sight of this incident were bail a dozen streat eart pediers, all "incensed," their vehicles filled with fruit; on every side were to be seen careless men, women, boys and gris, eating peaches, meions and bananas, and throwing skins and pits upon the stacewalk, and one robust policeman stood in the shade hear French's Hotel, refreshing nimed with a juicy peach, the very picture of self-satisfaction and hisser-faire. In these days of the fruit carnival a careful step and an eye downward beat are eminently necessary to him who would salely bess through any of our streets in the lower part of our city. Panful and dangerous falls occur daily from the carelessies of the people and the utter negligence as to enforcing the city ordinances by the Superintendent of Police. It that gorgous sad immense functionary would issue orders to his patrolmen to instruct truit pediers to keep the sidewalks clean where they set fruit and to complain of all who neglect so to do this nuisance would soon be abated.

SLIPPER.

A REPORTER'S COMPLAINT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I am a religious young man, certainly, if attending a fashionable church every Sabbath and reporting the sermons for the benefit of your readers entitles me to claim the title; but I am nevertheless a growler. I find that at nearly all the lashionable churches of the Protestant Episcopal persuasion, just when the minister is in the midst of the finest passages of his discourse, the lashionable carriages begin to roll up to the entrance to receive their charges. As a matter of course the ratting of the wheels on the cobble stones drowns the utterances of the fervent priest. The devout worsnippers miss the most impressive words of the close, but each says to minself, "Oh, never mind; I'll read it in the Herald to-morrow." They do not consider that the modest reporter, who is hid away in a distant corner of the church, is unable likewise to catch the sacred words, and when the sermion as reported fails to supply the minister's missing links they growt. Now let me give these growlers a little advice. Instruct your jehus to reverence the sanctity of the tabernacie of the Lord, and either draw up at respectful distance or approach the curb "at a walk," instead of at a six mile gait. Then they can carry home to their dimers a clear recollection of every word uttered by their pastor, and they will cease to growl at of the Protestant Episcopal persuasion, just

ANSWER.

TRAINS AND PARE TO CREEDMOOR. LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 5, 1877.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:The article entitled "Creedmoor," in your issue of the 4th inst., contains certain misstatements with reference to ratiroad communication between New York and Creedmoor which I beg leave to correct. While it is true that there is no regular train leaving Croed-

it is true that there is no regular train leaving Creedmoor between seventeen minutes past four and fortythree minutes past six P. M., the company has run a
special train on every "minitary day" during the season (about three times a week), leaving the range when
requested by the riffemen.

The company does not issue tickets to individuals at
leas than sixty-five cents for the round trip. An arrangement was made at the beginning of the season
with the State Ordnance Department for the issue of
excursion tickets for the militia and members of the
Kiffe Association at thirty-five cents each—these
tickets to be sold by an officer of the Ordnance Department and the rational company to be paid at the rate
of thirty-five cents for each round trip. This arrangement is still in force; but the Ordnance Department failed to get a supply to meet the demands, declining to sell sny more. It being entirely impracticable to
discriminate between individuals in the sale of tickets
at the ticket offices of the company, other arrangements would have been made; but before that was
done the difficulty was remedied, and the tickets
(which have been ready at any time) called for were
supplied yesterday to the same party who has sold
them during the entire season.

J. CHITTENDEN,

General Passenger Agent, Long Island Railross